

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! DOWN TOOLS JULY 7 AT 4 P. M. DEMONSTRATE AT UNION SQUARE, COOPER UNION, WEBSTER HALL

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS
FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE
UNORGANIZED
FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK
FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FLYING across thousands of miles of ocean will soon be as uneventful as the crossing of an ocean liner. Science and human ingenuity and courage are gradually conquering the forces of nature which have been in combat with man since and before the dawn of history. Unfortunately human inventiveness is not always harnessed to constructive work, but to the work of destruction. Airplane feasts in these days are chiefly for the purpose of developing the destructive forces of capitalist powers.

THE first shot that strikes the mind of the militarist, after reading of the achievements of Lindbergh, Chamberlain, Levine and Byrd and his comrades is the possibility of dropping bombs from planes on cities, distant thousands of miles. There is not the slightest doubt that such bombings will be feasible within comparatively few years. Instead of utilizing air transport to bring the peoples of the world closer together, our ruling classes will use every new improvement in flying machines to make wars more destructive. This is a good argument to give a worker who is opposed to Communism because he believes that it means war.

WHILE American flying machines are romping in the air over two mighty oceans, American admirals are growling across Geneva tables at British admirals. Japanese admirals watch and listen and get a word in, once in a while. The Japanese have not much love for either the British or the Americans. Both have committed hostile acts against them, the British in dropping the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the behest of the Americans and the Americans in passing the anti-Japanese exclusion act.

THE three powers are jockeying for position and as the United States is isolated and the chief rivals, the wily Japanese statesmen are availing themselves of the opportunity to get something out of the squabble. Nothing will come out of this conference except more warships. The New York World is very anxious to make it appear that progress is being made. The World wants to see a united front of imperialism, this is a real league of nations attitude, a united imperialism would be better able to wage war on the Soviet Union than a divided imperialism. But there is no indication that the imperialists can reach an accord just now. Still it is not wise to lay down any hard and fast rule in this respect. It would create a feeling of false security which would be very dangerous.

IN an interview with an English correspondent a few days ago, Tchitcherin, foreign minister of the U.S.S.R. expressed his conviction that there was little likelihood of peace between his country and Great Britain in the near future. The Briton questioned him about Communist propaganda alleged to have been sent out thru Soviet embassies. Tchitcherin denied the charge, but turned the tables on his interrogator by citing half a dozen instances of where British consuls, ministers and ambassadors organized and financed armed revolts against the Soviet Union.

POLAND is not sincere in its professions of a desire for peace with the U. S. S. R. Tchitcherin said. As proof of this he cited the case of the murderer of the Soviet Minister Volkoff, whose life sentence was commuted by the Polish authorities to 15 years and who is receiving large sums of money in prison from Polish admirers, who honor him for the murder of the Soviet Minister. The Soviet chief stated that the youthful murderer will be a rich man when he is released and this will be an incentive to others to engage in the profitable business of murdering Soviet ambassadors. Poland is not yet ready for a war with the U.S.S.R. But the preparations are going on with feverish speed.

A VERY important conference is taking place in Wall Street these days. The real rulers of the capitalist world are meeting there. They are the governors of the state banks of Germany, France, England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. They are expected to discuss a revision of the Dawes Plan, withdrawal (Continued on Page Four)

Flyer Punctures Tire.
HONOLULU, July 3.—While attempting a take-off for the mainland today, Richard Grace, Hollywood stunt flyer, punctured a tire on his tiny monoplane.
Grace is planning a non-stop flight from Honolulu to Santa Monica, Calif.

AMERICAN LABOR AIDS CHINESE TO STRIKE STEAMER

Refuse to Scab on the S. S. "Rotterdam"

By S. A.

A remarkable example of working class solidarity was manifested by a group of marine workers in connection with the attempted replacement by white labor of the Chinese crew which had mutined on the "S. S. Rotterdam" when they found that they were being given a dirty deal by the Holland American Line.

This group of workers, members of the International Seamen Club at 25 South Street, went aboard this scab ship and talked to the men who had been duped into working her under the inducement of far higher rates than the average wage today. This was done while the men of the crew were unaware of the strike situation and in order to break the spirit and militancy of the members of the Dutch Seamen Union who are now on strike in Holland for an increase in wages and the right to stand by the ship and receive wages for working her while in port.

Refused Shore Leave.
One of the reasons for the mutiny of the Chinese crew was that at the time that they were signed up on the vessel in Rotterdam the ship masters and officers had not told them that there was a strike on board the "S. S. Rotterdam." The Chinese crew besides this infamous move on the part of the Holland American Line had been promised shore leave on arrival in the United States.

Instead of giving them the shore leave promised them by the captain of the "S. S. Rotterdam," however, he called upon the immigration authorities and customs officials to prevent them from entering the country.

The Chinese sailors finding themselves denied the right of coming into the land of promise and being quite tired of the filthy quarters and miserable diet of sou beans and rice during the entire trip, armed themselves after dressing in accordance with the best American style and descended the gang plank. In doing this they displayed far more militancy than has been manifested on the waterfront since the eventual strike of 1923.

A terrific struggle took place during which the company officials and immigration authorities called upon the longshoremen at the docks to assist them in quelling this so called "riot."

53 Arrested.

Fifty-three of the Chinese workers were arrested and held in Hoboken for three days, despite the fact that no charges were entered against them.

The crew itself had been originally paid a wage scale amounting to \$3.00 a week in American money. They worked for 12 hours a day and were not paid for one week out of every five that they worked. The pretext for this action on the part of the company officials was the fact that during this last week the "S. S. Rotterdam" was not making profit for the company. In addition the bedding was rarely if ever changed, the food was atrocious and the company was instigating a drive against the Dutch Seamen Union.

Paid \$3 a Week.

The Chinese, in turn, were paid the starvation wages of \$3.00 a week and fed upon the diet mentioned. When the company found that they could not break the militancy of the Chinese firemen and coal passers, they (Continued on Page Three)

Workers Party Holding Important Membership Meet Wednesday Eve.

The District Executive Committee is calling a special Party membership meeting for Wednesday, July 6, 8:00 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East Fourth street, to discuss the present international situation, particularly:

1. The attack against the Soviet Union and preparation for a campaign for defense of the Soviet Union.
2. The present situation in China and the prospects for the Chinese revolution.
3. Immediate danger of war and what our Party can do to counteract it.

Bring your membership cards with you. All members of the Young Workers League are asked to attend this meeting.

THIS WOULD BE A REAL FOURTH OF JULY



Give Capitalism a Trip to the Stars.

FUR MARKET TO SEE BIG PICKET LINE TOMORROW

A tremendous picketing demonstration is expected to take place tomorrow morning when thousands of strikers will gather in the fur market to demonstrate against the scabs and the right wing International.

The right wing hope that the mass arrests and long time imprisonments would break the fighting spirit of the workers will be smashed after tomorrow's picket line.

To Appeal Case.

Arrangements are being made to appeal the extreme sentences meted out to the fur pickets. The legal papers have already been made out and will be submitted by tomorrow. The attorney for the joint board expects quick action to be taken.

Hyman Mellicoff, father of Oscar and Nathan Mellicoff, active furriers, states that libel proceedings will be taken against the Jewish Daily Forward, right wing organ. It has accused the Mellicoff brothers of being gangsters. Martin Feldman and many other furriers are contemplating similar action.

Spirit of Strikers.
The splendid spirit of the fur strikers and their friends is shown by the attitude of the women who were the victims of Magistrate George Ewald's wrath when they came up for sentence.

Thirty-six of them are in jail on Welfare Island serving sentences of five, 10, and in certain cases—30 days and even six months. Those given five or ten days could come out

"Red Army Invincible," Declares Rykoff When Addressing Graduates

MOSCOW, July 3.—"The Red Army is invincible," declared A. I. Rykoff, addressing 230 corps commanders graduating from Frunze Military Academy today.

"The Soviet Union is the only country in the world able to count upon the assistance of so many class allies behind the enemies' lines," said Rykoff. "This assistance of our sympathizers means victory in many a war."

Rykoff was referring to the Communist organizations in other countries who would strike and refuse to shoulder arms against the Soviet government.

M. Vorshiloff, speaking after Rykoff, said that the country needs only a short breathing spell of peace, after which the Red Army would be sufficiently powerful to defend itself against any enemies.

If they would pay their fines, but when a representative of the Furriers Joint Board went over Friday afternoon with money to release every woman there, all of them refused to allow the fine to be paid. "We will serve our sentences," they declared. And even the pleas of anxious relatives could not make them change this determination.

Cloakmakers' Meeting Wednesday.

The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union is arranging a meeting for Wednesday evening at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone St., Brooklyn. Important questions will be taken up. All cloak and dressmakers living in Brooklyn should attend.

SUPREME COURT HAS APPEAL ON MINE INJUNCTION

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(FP)—Yellow dog contracts go before the United States Supreme Court in the appeal of the United Mine Workers from the iron-clad injunction of 316 southern West Virginia coal operators.

Whether the coal bosses can tie their workers up with individual contracts containing anti-union clauses and then get injunctions to enforce them against union organizers is the big issue in petitions for writs of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals. If acted upon favorably by the Supreme Court, these writs would oblige the circuit court to review errors in its ruling upholding the yellow dog contracts.

Nearly every operator in southern West Virginia joined in the 12 suits instituted to end forever the possibility of organizers legally approaching non-union miners and asking them to join the union or go on strike. The circuit court backed the mine owners against the union by upholding claims that the union is engaged in "restraint of trade" through its wage prices. Using the Sherman anti-trust law to hit at labor, the lower court issued general restraining orders prohibiting any official or member of the United Mine Workers from persuading non-union men to become members of the union or cease their labor in the production of coal.

Filed July 1, the petitions for the (Continued on Page Two)

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS SWEEP SOUTHERN CHINA; RIGHT WING TERRORISM IN CANTON

2,000 Workers, Students Jailed by Chiang Henchmen in Canton as Revolt Looms

SHANGHAI, July 3.—Anti-British and anti-Japanese strikes and boycotts are sweeping southern China. Steps are being taken in Shanghai for the organization of an anti-British strike to protest against the tax boost authorized by the Shanghai Municipal Council, which is controlled by Englishmen.

Removal Protested



THE ACTION of Massachusetts authorities in removing Sacco (above) and Vanzetti from Dedham Jail to the Charlestown state prison has been condemned in a statement issued by the committee working in the prisoners' behalf.

20,000 PHILA. WORKERS MEET FOR VANZETTI

Demand Freedom for Two Italians

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The largest Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration ever held in America took place here today when more than 20,000 men and women gathered at the Century Centennial grounds to protest against the attempt to execute the two Italian workers.

Starting from Broad and Christian streets in the center of the city over 15,000 people marched to the grounds where the meeting was held. When they arrived, there were over 5,000 workers waiting for the opening of the meeting.

Have Banners.

With scores of banners distributed thruout the assembled workers telling of the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, the meeting opened under the chairmanship of Dr. Giambaldo. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, brought greetings from that organization.

"We know that Sacco and Vanzetti," said Maurer, "are not guilty of murder. The reason that they are today in jail is because they are working class fighters."

Wicks Speaks.
"Today's demonstration," said H. M. Wicks of The DAILY WORKER, "is the biggest ever held in America. It shows that the working class of this country will not allow the rulers of this land to take from us our fellow fighters."

Other speakers included Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Joseph Magliacano. Yesterday afternoon an airplane flew over the city distributing 150,000 leaflets telling of this afternoon's demonstration which was held by a committee representing 160 organizations.

Reports from the various Sacco-Vanzetti committees thruout the country confirm the fear that the removal of the two Italian workers from Dedham Jail to the penitentiary in the close proximity of the death-house is a move that should be met with spirited and forceful demands on the part of organized labor for the immediate release of the railroad radicals.

Labor Backs Strike.

According to Rose Baron, acting secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, trade union heads are calling at the committee offices daily, pledging support to the strike move on July 7th.

Despite the efforts of the right wing administration, an effective boycott against British goods is taking place in Canton, according to reports received here. Japanese trade also has been hit hard in Fukien and Kwantung provinces as a result of a boycott to protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, July 3.—The campaign against the imposition of additional taxes by the Shanghai Municipal Council without the consent of the Chinese taxpayers is acquiring political significance. The former fundamental demands of the Nationalist movement are being put forward by the native population.

Agitation placards are posted thruout the city. Protest meetings are being held by various organizations. In view of the unsatisfactory negotiations with the municipal authorities the Committee of Chinese Taxpayers has decided to call a general strike in the native settlement.

Chiang Executes Workers.

General Yang-hu who was recently sent by Chiang Kai-shek for the "pacification" of Chekiang has vainly attempted to crush the labor and peasant movements. Yang-hu has been commissioned by Chiang Kai-shek to execute some "reds" at Ningpo without trial.

2,000 Jailed by Chiang.

CANTON, July 3.—Since the latest coup d'etat by Li Chi-shin, right wing leader, about two thousand workers and students are languishing in jail. A conference of the Chinese sailors' union, attended by a thousand delegates, discussed the question of a struggle for the restoration of the Chinese sailors' union at Hongkong.

Prosecute Die-Hard Sheet.

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

SHANGHAI, July 3.—The foreign die-hard press whose columns reek daily with anti-Chinese propaganda, was thrown into a panic by an announcement by Judge Y. S. Ziar of the Chinese Provisional Court that the British official newspaper, the North China Daily News, will be prosecuted for contempt of court. Judge Ziar read from that paper editorials calling the court "A mockery." (Continued on Page Two)

Rabbi Charges Race Discrimination at Kings County Quiz

Mayor Walker continued his "investigation" yesterday into the charges of religious and racial discrimination which exist in the Kings County Hospital and which resulted in a lynching party being staged at the hospital two weeks ago last Monday. The hearing failed to produce any evidence other than that which has been in circulation since the six gentle internees who took part in the "hazing" were expelled from the Brooklyn institution.

Cruelty, Anti-Semitism.

Rabbi Louis Gross, of Union Temple, Brooklyn, chairman of the committee of 100 rabbis who have conducted a sectarian investigation into the conditions at the hospital as they affect their co-religionists, took the stand and adduced evidence to show that cruelty, marked anti-Semitism and contempt for Jewish patients were practiced at the Kings County Hospital. The rabbi offered affidavits to substantiate his testimony.

Everything is being done by the mayor to turn his investigation into a political weapon for the ousting of Commissioner Coler from his post as head of the department of Public Welfare. He has taken sides with Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, superintendent of the hospital, who admitted on the stand Wednesday that he voted in favor of a ruling that kept Jewish applicants for internships out of the city hospital.

The Daily Worker Needs Your Support NOW! Will YOU Do Your Share?

The DAILY WORKER, four members of its staff, Bittelman, Dunne, Engdahl and Miller, and two contributors, Gordan and Kalar, have been indicted by a federal grand jury.

The DAILY WORKER is threatened with the loss of its mailing privileges and the indicted members of the staff, and the contributors can be given a maximum penalty of 12 years in prison or a fine of \$20,000, or both.

Back of the attack on The DAILY WORKER are various professional "patriotic" societies, open shop capitalist organizations like the National Civic Federation and reactionary union officials who belong to such organizations and hate the Worker because of its uncompromising advocacy of honest and militant trade unionism.

The attack on The DAILY WORKER is not something separate and apart from the drive to crush the United Mine Workers of America, the announcement that the 10-hour day must become the regular working period, made by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, the refusal to grant a wage increase to the trainmen and conductors on 55 western railroads, of conquest of Nicaragua, the continual threats against the Mexican people, the bombardment of Nanking by American and British warships and the propaganda for a huge navy and outright militarism which is sweeping over the country like a poisonous tidal wave.

The only daily paper in the United States which fights the battles of the working class on all fronts without asking quarter from any section of the capitalist class or its hangers-on, The DAILY WORKER naturally becomes the target of attack.

The DAILY WORKER gets its support only from the militant section of the American workers. Since January 13, 1924, this support has enabled it to carry on the struggle for organization of the unorganized, a labor party, honest and effective trade unionism—basically needs of the American labor movement.

Only a continuation of this support, and its increase in volume to meet this new emergency, can keep The DAILY WORKER on the firing line.

Money is needed, new readers are needed. This is the only effective way to answer the challenge of reaction and to keep the voice of the only national labor daily from being silenced.

Will you do your share—NOW?

EDITORIAL AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES OF THE DAILY WORKER.

Alteration Workers In Plumbing Trade Organize Committee

A committee to organize the alteration plumbers was formed at a meeting held Thursday evening at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. Seventy-five workers joined at this meeting.

Plans were laid for an organization drive, including the issuing of leaflets to the trade. It was pointed out at the meeting that the United Association of Plumbers and Helpers has jurisdiction over the plumbing industry and an attempt will be made to become connected with that organization.

It was said that of the 15,000 plumber workers in the city, only 5,000 are organized in the union. The 5,000 helpers and 5,000 alteration workers not being connected.

The next meeting of the alteration organization committee will take place next Thursday evening at the Labor Temple.

Fake Parson Arrested After Marrying 1,000

ELKTON, Md., July 3.—For performing more than 1,000 marriages, although he was not an ordained minister, the Rev. Richard T. Westren was brought before a police magistrate here yesterday and freed upon his own recognizance pending his trial next week.

SONG OF THE Red Army (Budenny's March) Words and Music



Translation by E. C. Paul

5 Cents

THE DAILY WORKER
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33 First Street, New York.

Government Workers To Demand 39-Hour Week at Convention

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
WASHINGTON, (FP) July 3.—Government workers will show the rest of the labor movement a new road in the shorter work week when they meet in convention at San Antonio, Texas in September. That goal will be the 39-hour week, according to Luther Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

The San Antonio convention is expected to put the formal seal of approval on the union's campaign to establish the Saturday half-holiday in all federal departments except the post office, which is under the jurisdiction of other unions. The proposal will be whipped into legal form and presented to congress when it convenes in regular session in December.

Strong Union.
"We are working toward the goal of the American labor movement in seeking the shorter work week," Steward explained. "That has been the main struggle of the Federal Employees ever since their organization."

"This year for the first time, government workers in Washington have obtained the Saturday half-holiday for four months, instead of three. With the seven-hour day, that means we have the 39-hour week in the summer months from June 1 to September 30. The next step for the union is to win the Saturday half holiday the year round."

"When we attain that, it will be a beacon to all clerical workers in the country, showing them the value of union organization."

In the meantime the union has a stiff fight on its hands in enforcing the equal work-equal pay clause of the Sterling-Leibach Act reclassifying federal employees. This act, passed in 1923, was hailed as a great victory for the principle that women should receive the same pay as men for the same sort of work.

Equal Pay For Equal Work.
But Coolidge, unwilling to admit the force of the equal rights victory when it came to giving the government's women workers hard-earned wage increases, ignored the Sterling-Leibach Act by packing the personnel classification board, in charge of its administration, with enemies of the law. Now the Federal Employees Union, tired of appealing to the board for justice for 200 women in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving who have been consistently denied well's wages for the same sort of work, will appeal to congress this winter to set up new administrative machinery out of reach of the Coolidge appointive power.

"Not only the undisputed rights of 200 women in a Washington bureau, but the struggle of America's millions of working women, exploited through the double standard of pay, are involved in this fight," Gertrude McNally, vice-president of the Federal Employees Union, told members of the Women's Union of the Bureau, organized as Local 105. "Threats of demotion and discharge because we insist on observance of the law will not swerve us from our appeal to congress to put teeth into the equal work-equal pay law."

Secretary Frank Coleman of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor, promised the full support of the Washington and Baltimore labor movements to the federal workers.

Five-Year Prison Term For Opposing Fascisti

ROME, July 3.—For opposing the dictatorship of Mussolini, Stefano Lefano was today sentenced to serve five years in prison by a special military tribunal.

The same body acquitted Anzelo Bartolini on the charge of "an offense against the king," but sentenced him to one year on the charge of "resisting arrest."

SUBWAY SCENE IN NEW YORK



Drawn By Wm. Gropper.

While the B. M. T. Declares Its Dividends.

Negro Labor Speaker In Cleveland Arrested At Open Air Meeting

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—The heights to which police stupidity may rise was revealed when a speaker for the American Negro Labor Congress was arrested here last night at a street meeting, on the charge that he was "stirring up race hatred."

Later Freed.

The speaker was later released and returned to the meeting where he received an enthusiastic reception from the large crowd of 200 white and colored workers. The attempt of the police to break up the meeting was denounced and the crowd signified their whole-hearted support of the program and tactics of the Negro Labor Congress for drawing the white and colored workers closer together for a struggle against their common enemy—the bosses. Several workers signed applications for membership in the organization.

Meetings of the Cleveland local of the Congress will be held every Monday night at the same corner—Woodlawn and 40th Sts.

Head of "Ice Trust" Indicted for Perjury

Lorenza De Maria, head of the ice trust which carries on its operations in New York city, was indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury Friday on a charge of perjury.

De Maria, who is general manager for the Metropolitan Coal and Ice Dealers Union, Inc., is charged with falsely telling Referee Hamilton that he had not discussed price-fixing in a conference held July 11th with John Murray, owner of an ice plant at Rockaway Beach.

In the course of his statement Hazelton pointed out "the ice man sells his ice for three times as much as he pays for it or even more; he does not weigh his ice, and if a customer complains, the customer is punished by the ice man 'forgetting to deliver it for a few days.'"

Anti-Imperialist Strike And Boycott in China

(Continued from Page One)

a scandal, and a misfit that must go," and accusing the Chinese judge with interposing himself between criminals and the law.

Judge Ziar pointed out that such statements court contempt under both British and Chinese laws, and that the North China Daily News was fined for contempt by a British court a few years ago because it attacked British judge for sentencing Morris, the paper's proprietor.

The Chinese court might be unable to get at the North China Daily News directly, said Judge Ziar, because foreign newspapers hide themselves under the shelter of extraterritoriality, but its Chinese printers are technical accomplices to the contempt and they are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese court.

The present incident developed when agents of the newspaper brought suit in the Chinese court against a Russian for rent. The case was thrown out, Judge Ziar declaring that the court "cannot give relief to the North China Daily News when coming here reeking with the blood of its own offenses against the court." The paper had previously attacked the court because of the court's refusal to enforce the foreign municipal anti-Chinese laws which are contrary to the Chinese code.

Rush More Marines.
SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3.—Two hundred marines will leave for China within a few days. They are being mobilized here for transportation to China aboard the President Pierce.

Supreme Court Receives Mine Injunction Case

(Continued from Page One)

writes of error and review cannot be heard by the Supreme Court until it reconvenes this fall. In the meantime, the southern West Virginia operators continue not only to prevent union organizers from entering the mine fields, but are cutting wages again. The last cut resulted from the Interstate Commerce Commission order reducing rates on coal from the Pittsburgh field to the lakes by 20 cents a ton. The southern West Virginia operators have responded by offsetting the 20 cent differential through another slice off the wages.

The West Virginia Southern Coal Co., newly organized syndicate, is floating an additional \$150,000 bond issue after a \$1,500,000 issue on the boast that their properties "are and always have been operated by non-union labor." Resting at ease behind the shield set up by the circuit court ruling, the new company cocksurely predicts that its earnings from non-union labor in the future will be adequate to meet interest claims.

Ohio Operators Try to Break

CLEVELAND, July 3.—The Ohio coal operators have determined to open the mines in the state with scab labor. They held a meeting at Columbus recently and decided to appeal to the men over the heads of the union officials. The officials challenged them to find sufficient men to obey their call. A small group at Nelsonville, following the lead of a traitorous president of the local by the name of Emmet Seales, decided to accept the offer of \$5 a day and return to work.

The rest of the men left the meeting and it was soon apparent that Seales, the Judas of the section, had little following.

Scabs Appear.

The situation however is becoming more complicated. At Adena, the operators brought in scabs, who were hooted and stoned by miners and their wives. The Sheriff wired to Governor Doherty, who promised aid if needed. The miners began to picket the mine, but the operators got a restraining order, which prohibits them from having more than 20 men on the line and from holding meetings within a certain area.

Company spies also are on the job. Recently one was at Adena, who declared he was for Brophy, as the proper man to lead the organization. The next night he attacked Brophy, stating that he wanted to build a new union. The union must be saved—and any man who states that Brophy or any other sane man wants to form another union now is helping the operators.

Thousands of miners were reported to be in Steubenville, but the sheriff, according to his own words, took steps to clean them out, in order "to avoid trouble." Now the operators say that they will not consider any further negotiations with the United Mine Workers. July 1st has come and the mines are to resume operations. E. H. Robbins, president of the Ohio Coal Operators Association, holds out the offer of \$5 a day, negotiations to be either through or aside from union affiliations. He offers 8 cents per net ton for loading; cutting with breast machine, 11 cents; cutting with short wall machine, 9 cents; cutting with top machine 5 cents; and maximum eight-hour day \$5.

Threaten Scabbing.

"If the union does not officially sanction the new wages and allow the men to return to work, we shall disregard the union and open our mines with non-union labor."

Union officials have looked askance at the idea of a conference for relief of the miners. Workers have had a slack time of it for years—working one, two or three days a week—they have no funds to fall back on. Progressives argue the labor movement must be called upon to help the miners. The open shop operators are determined to go the limit. In Pennsylvania they are even taking away water from the miners' homes. In Ohio, the court does not allow them to picket in masses. They claim the officials should be obliged to go thru the same restrictions as the miners.

Flexible Shaft Co. Cuts Wages on Plea of Poverty; False

CHICAGO, July 3 (FP).—Though pleading poverty in its refusal to make the wages of its metal polishers and grinders uniform with those of 60 other shops in the city, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. is in reality a flourishing concern. The Metal Polishers' Union has discovered. The polishers have been on strike since May 2 for a 10 per cent raise to \$1.10 an hour.

Big Profit.
Starting with a capitalization of \$4,000 it now has \$700,000 capital stock of which \$650,000 is 7 per cent preferred. This the union found out by research work in the country recorder's office.

The principal stockholder is Richard A. Cooper of the Cooper Securities Co., which has world-wide industrial interests. It has probably the principal interest in the Cooper Engineering Co. of Australia and Cooper Ltd. of England. The Australian concern has always placed big orders for the Flexible's shepherding equipment.

The Chicago Federation of Labor executive board has placed the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. on the unfair list. This makes the Surman electric irons and toasters unfair and also the Cooper, Stewart and Stewart-Arizona combs, cutters and shears for shearing sheep and horses. Organized labor in America and Australia are urged by the board to bear in mind the unfair nature of these products and to make known to the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. at 5500 N. Roosevelt Rd., why they do not care to use them.

The firm joined the anti-union National Metal Trades Assn. recently and has discharged all union toolmakers from its employ. Gunmen can be observed around the plant waiting to beat up union pickets.

Hear Injunction Plea Of Painters Against 3 Crooked Officials

The application of Harry Bloom, president of local 1011 of the painters' union for an injunction restraining officers of the District Council from interfering with the books of the council while criminal proceedings against several of the officers is in progress was yesterday taken under advisement by Justice Ingraham in supreme court.

Alfred J. Fischer, president of the council; Alex Stein and William Hartley are accused of using \$50,000 of the union's funds in Wall Street speculation, and are now under charges of grand larceny.

regard the union and open our mines with non-union labor."

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SEND FOR ONE
TODAY

THE DAILY WORKER
33 First Street, New York.

6 Poverty Stricken Suicide Victims Are Buried in Flushing

The bodies of Mrs. Marie Freeman and her five small children who died Monday night from gas poisoning in their home, 43 East Eighteenth Street, Whitestone, Queens, were buried in two graves yesterday in Flushing cemetery, Queens Avenue and 163rd Street, Flushing.

Fearful Poverty.

Mrs. Freeman, fearing the poverty which faced the family after the death of her husband several months ago, turned on the gas in a bedroom where the children were sleeping, killing herself and the children. Brief funeral services were held at the undertaking establishment of Martin A. Gleason, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Whitestone. The Rev. Frederick Govenlock, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Whitestone officiated. Only about fifteen people, all friends of the family, attended. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dawson, of Auburndale. The Dawsons had visited Mrs. Freeman but a few hours before the tragedy and Mrs. Freeman wrote Mrs. Dawson a letter explaining that the reason for her act was that she feared the poverty which confronted her.

After the services at the funeral parlors, the six bodies, that of the mother in a grey hearse and those of each of the children in separate white hearses, were taken to the cemetery. After a brief service at the cemetery the six bodies were placed in two graves. Mrs. Freeman and her two youngest children James, two years old, and Nancy, three, were placed in one, and Kathleen, five, Jeanette, seven, and Theodore, eleven in the other.

Despondent, Tubercular Patient Takes His Life

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 3.—Luiz Ribeiro, 40, of Hastings, was in a critical condition at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital today as the result of a suicide attempt, according to police.

Knowing he was afflicted with tuberculosis, Ribeiro applied at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital yesterday for treatment. After a diagnosis, the physician in charge told Ribeiro to go to the Grasmada Hospital, and gave him a note directing his admission to that institution. Instead of going to Grasmada, he returned to his home, and fired a bullet into his chest. He was rushed to the hospital, where little hope was held out for his recovery.

Bronze Statue of KARL MARX

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SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

'Still' Found in Plant of Big Captain of Industry

Application to dismiss a charge of conspiring to violate the prohibition law and to vacate the ball of five defendants, which has been filed with the clerk of the federal court, disclosed a case which involves a well-known New York business man and four others.

The New Yorker is George Leary who keeps offices at 15 Moore Street, and whose town residence is at 1063 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Leary, his wife, was decorated by the pope in 1919. Leary was arrested April 11th.

Thriving Business.

On that date, according to P. Tubbs, a prohibition agent, a still was discovered on the plant of the Red Hook Electric Light and Power Company of which Leary is president. The agent states that several lines of pipes were laid from the stills and the company.

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JULY 14th

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WORKERS URGE END OF GOVERNMENT THAT THIRSTS FOR NEW WORLD WAR

NOTE.—This article by Comrade Engdahl was written and mailed from Moscow before Engdahl started on his return to this country. Engdahl arrived in New York last Friday. Engdahl will write additional articles for THE DAILY WORKER on recent developments within the Soviet Union. Watch for these articles.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special To THE DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—"Down with the government that thirsts for world war!"

This was the slogan that blazed from the breastplate of the huge locomotive that brought the funeral train of Comrade P. L. Voikoff, Soviet Ambassador slain at Warsaw, Poland, to its journey's end in the White Russian-Baltic railroad station here.

Beneath the slogan was the picture of Comrade Voikoff clipped from the Pravda, the central organ of the All-Union Communist Party.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union look upon Voikoff as the first victim in the new war launched against the Soviet Union, and they are not slow to place the entire blame at the door of the British reaction. Today (Saturday, June 11) the Moscow proletariat did honor to its dead.

We have come to the station as a delegation representing the Communist International. Spokesmen of the workers of many lands are in our group. All the way from the Comintern building we have seen that the Red Army has already closed the streets to traffic. Great throngs were already assembled about the station, workers' delegations from many shops and factories, under their own banners. Thousands of Red Army infantry and cavalry were in their places.

Strange coincidence. This. The great station is hung with evergreens and with black and red bunting. Evergreens also carpet the approach to the station, the passage thru the station, as well as the entire train platform.

Strange coincidence, we, the repre-

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin

Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxian theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School (Menger, Bohm-Bawerk, Wiesner, etc.). In a brilliant style and with lucid Marxian reasoning, he analyzes the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is a cover for the vulgar psychology of the rentier, the coupon-clipping, octavo, \$3.25

Another Important Book by Bukharin

While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of Marxian theory to the field of sociology. This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxian classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena, octavo, \$3.25

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VOIKOFF'S FUNERAL AT MOSCOW



American Seamen Help Chinese Strike Ship

(Continued from Page One)

appealed to the United States shipping board. The results were that the shipping board, looking after the interests of the Holland American Line, provided the "S. S. Rotterdam" with six masters-at-arms. This number was later increased to eight.

The company in conjunction with the shipping board, was willing to pay these men \$8.00 a day, their board and first class passage to and fro. These men they provided with special badges and guns and the instructions to use these guns upon any sign of open discontent on the part of the crew. They were pretty careful to pick husky, healthy gunmen for this job.

Join Strike.

The remainder of the ships black gang (firemen and coal passers) however, were already greatly discontented by this time and were ready to join in sympathy with their striking brothers. It was just about this time that the before mentioned group of sailors came aboard ship, entered the focales and spoke to their fellow workers. They asked them to show their solidarity, refusing to man a scab ship. The greater part of the men left thereupon, marching down the gang plank past customs officials, immigration officers and watchmen who were unable to stop their victorious progress.

The next morning word went up and down South Street and all along New York's waterfront to the effect that the "S. S. Rotterdam" was a condemned ship; was hiring scab labor and that if the crew were filled, it would be a scab ship. Soon enough the enraged ship's officials found themselves faced with sailing time and eighty men short. Their need was so desperate that they moved the ship to Quarantine. This was done with a greatly undermanned force, endangering the lives of the passengers aboard. All day frantic attempts were made to fill the ranks of the missing coal passers and firemen, but the work of this small group of class conscious sailors had been so effective that the ship was tied up for eight hours.

Tied Up For 8 Hours.
The "S. S. Rotterdam" was kept outside of Quarantine without a crew for eight solid hours. This cost the Holland American Line quite a nest sum of money, because she is a mail-carrying vessel.

Another interesting phase lies in the fact that whereas the "Rotterdam" was listed as paying \$62.50 for the run the evening before the Holland American raised the wage scale first to \$100 and then to \$150 the next morning. They also promised all sorts of fantastic favors, bonuses and trips to the men, which of course, never will be kept.

Hold Meeting.

An open air meeting was held under the auspices of the International Seamen's Club at Coenties Slip. A united front was effected with the Marine Transport Workers' Union, 510 and other water front organizations. The subject of the meeting was the strike situation facing the Dutch Seamen and the creation of picketing committees for the boycotting of the "S. S. Rotterdam". The meeting turned out a success. After the meeting the men all came up to the headquarters of the International Seamen's Club at 26 South Street where ways and means of boycotting the Rotterdam and other Dutch ships was discussed.

Plan to Unite Seamen.
In an interview with Harry Kweit, Secretary of the International Seamen's Club, he pointed out that this was probably the most infamous case of the exploitation of seamen and their replacement by American sailors through the strike-breaking tactics of the shipping interests which has occurred on the New York waterfront for quite some time. Kweit said that the International Seamen's Club will do all in its power to cooperate with other waterfront organizations to help the striking Holland seamen in their struggle for higher wages and organization. It was also the opinion of Kweit, acting organizer of the Marine Transport Workers Union, 510, that this situation will lead to the uniting of all seamen's organizations.

DEATH MASK OF VOIKOFF



Peter Voikoff, ambassador to Poland from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, was murdered by an assassin who admits he acted on "orders." The killing was part of a British Imperialist plot.

Indian Workers in Solid Labor Front Win Madras Strike

MADRAS, June 1. (By Mail).—The strike of Indian workers employed by the Burma Oil Company in Madras came to an end on May 16 on terms which mean a practical victory for the strikers.

A week previously, unarmed strikers had been shot down by the company's officials. Lorries with petrol to pass through a strikers' meeting, and the way being barred, the company officials opened fire and some belonging to the "Volunteer Guard" charged the crowd. Eighteen workers were wounded.

General Strike Threat.
This only strengthened the spirit of the men. The next day the strike extended to the Standard Oil Company and to the Asiatic Petroleum Company. The press reported that practically all labor in oil companies in Madras had been withdrawn. The price of petrol nearly doubled owing to the shortage.

On May 15th representatives of all labor unions in Madras met and decided to support the strike in every way, and considered the question of calling a general strike in Madras.

Under this threat the company gave way. The terms agreed on included: (1) the reinstatement of the 114 men whose summary dismissal caused the strike; (2) the restoration of benches in the workshops; (3) restoration of a two anna wage cut of a group of twenty men. Only the demand for an all-round one anna wage increase was held over. The Burma Oil Company is a British company, of which the Annual General Meeting was held in Glasgow last week. The chairman, Sir John T. Cargill, reported that during the past year the profits had increased to \$2,478,000. He regretted that "in view of the uncertain petroleum market the board does not feel justified in recommending a larger final dividend than 20 per cent."

With the interim dividend of 10 per cent this makes 30 per cent for the year; or, since there was also a distribution of bonus shares, the equivalent of 40 per cent on the old capital!

British India Is Made Safe for Imperialism; All Propaganda Barred

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).—The Governor General of India has issued an edict in Council, prohibiting the importation into British India of any literature from the "League against Imperialism" and of any publications issued by the Nationalist News Agency, Hankow.

German Press Scoffs At Chamberlain Pose Of "Angel of Peace"

BERLIN, June 15. (By Mail).—The capitalist press in London has been very positive in its descriptions of the "swing away from Russia" of the German press. Yet here is what "Vorwarts" says—the Socialist organ which has been consistently and venomously anti-Soviet in its policy: "The British Tory Government assures the world that it does not want war, or even an interruption of Anglo-Russian trade. It reminds one of the wartime cartoon of Wilhelm II. on his knees before a soldier's grave, saying, 'I did not want this.'"

The "Vossische Zeitung," again (Liberal and strongly anti-Bolshevik), writes: "The British Government must realize that the Russian note to Poland has found a wide echo in world public opinion. It touches certain chords in the European soul which vibrate easily when England is accused."

The Treaty of Tirana would never have been concluded without British sanction, and what good does it do now that it has led to grave trouble for Britain to pose as an angel of peace? If the weak and timid in Europe dared to utter their complaints, the present British rulers would not hear anything very pleasant."

Voikoff's Murder.
The Social-Democratic (anti-Bolshevik) organ in Vienna, "Arbeiter Zeitung," writes: "The responsibility for the murder of Voikoff by a monarchist falls on Chamberlain. . . . If a Conservative Minister breaks open safes and steals other people's documents, why should not a Russian court revolutionary resort to his revolver? A diplomatic act in London becomes a murderer's shot in Warsaw."

Muscle Shoals Power Holds Up Its Patrons

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Revelation by residents of Muscle Shoals City that they will have to pay 10 cents a kilowatt hour to the Alabama Power Co. unless the war department allows them to buy directly from the government at production costs—two mills—has stirred congressmen into renewed promises. Chairman James of the house military affairs committee, in charge of the disposition of Muscle Shoals, declares he will favor public operation if private companies do not offer satisfactory bids by the time congress meets. Congressman Martin L. Davey of Ohio maintains that farmers of his state are being robbed of \$1,000,000 a year in excessive fertilizer prices because the government is not operating Muscle Shoals.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

COOPS OF SOVIET UNION REPORT 20 MILLION MEMBERS

Pravda Raps Reformist Leaders Abroad

(Special Cable to THE DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, July 3.—In connection with International Cooperation Day centers of the cooperative system summarized the results of their work in the ten years of the existence of the Soviet Union.

Since the seizure of power by the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. the turnover of consumers' cooperation has grown from 600 million to seven billion roubles yearly; the number of members of cooperative societies has increased five times and has increased to twelve and a half millions; agricultural cooperation counts 40,000 cooperative societies, uniting seven million peasant homes; namely, one third of the whole peasant population of the whole Soviet Union.

Producers' Cooperatives.

The yearly production of handicraft and industrial cooperation amounts to two and a half million roubles. Twenty per cent of all handicraft and artisan workers throughout the U.S.S.R., namely 600,000, are united in handicraft and industrial cooperatives.

The balance sheet of the All-Russian Cooperative Bank shows an approved total of 176,200,000 roubles and profits of 1,900,000. H. Hintchuk has been elected chairman of the board of directors of this bank.

An editorial in the Pravda points out that cooperation in the Soviet Union during the last few years of its development has grown into a great economic force and has created apparatus operating thruout the whole country. Thus peaceful economic organization there have gradually been built up 100,000 cooperative societies, including twenty million shareholders (the total is much greater if the families of the co-operators are included) with a general turnover of 10 billion roubles.

War Threat.

If the Soviet Union is threatened with war, the cooperatives will ensure a regular circulation of goods within the country and help the Red Army on the front. In event of war, it will by no means be necessary to revert to primitive methods of distribution which prevailed during the period of war communism.

While fighting the enemy, and if necessary curtailing superfluous outlay, we shall carry on thru modern methods the development of socialist forms of economy.

Abroad cooperation forms part of the whole apparatus of imperialist oppression. The reformist leaders of cooperation servilely lick the feet of their capitalist rulers and carry thru projects which tend to rob cooperation of any independence from the capitalist system.

Struggle Against Reformism.
However, the rank and file of cooperatives in the capitalist countries are beginning to see the truth. Step by step revolutionary ideas are penetrating the mass members, and stirring them to activity. The struggle against war is actually the most favorable field of revolutionary work among the masses of cooperators.

The slogan of cooperatives should be the defence of the Russian and Chinese revolutions. These slogans can rally all of the honest elements of international cooperation.

Special Summer Subscription Offer 2 MONTHS

This offer is especially suited to those who wish to become acquainted with our paper. Ask your friends and fellow workers to try THE DAILY WORKER.

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The Bombardment Begins

News has just reached the headquarters of the General Staff of the DAILY WORKER

Army that the heavy shell fire has been opened on several important fronts against the enemy. The reports indicate that the results of these heavy bombardments have been devastating.

Chicago has opened up her Big Berthas swamping the city with Six Thousand

DAILY WORKERS

distributed in working

class districts. The

Chicago battalions are

now engaged in

mopping up the enemy

and gathering up

the subscriptions which

have been wrested from

the retreating enemy.

From the heights of

Bunker Hill in Boston

five thousand telling

shots have been fired in

the big DAILY

WORKER distribution

campaign conducted

over the week-end. The

power of the assault

has thrown the

plutocrats on Beacon

Hill into a state of

frenzied terror.

Brooklyn, which was the

scene of many a

fierce struggle during

the American

Revolution, has decided

not to be behind

in the present struggle.

Communiques from

the Brooklyn chief of

staff state that the

enemy in that

territory has suffered

heavily under the

recent bombardment of

10,000 copies of

The DAILY WORKER.

Remember, every new

reader is a dent in the

line of the enemy.

Be sure to do your bit.

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Replace "Trade Union Capitalism" by Genuine Co-operatives

The carefully worded reports of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention fail, however, to conceal the orgy of "high finance" which was carried on by the inner circle of the Brotherhood officialdom.

In order to save something from the wreckage the convention has voted a two-year assessment which, it is estimated, will bring in \$7,200,000. This assessment has been used as security for a loan, replacing securities which were either worthless or of a value far below amounts loaned upon them.

A paragraph in the New York Times' story dealing with this phase of the matter is illuminating. It says:

"Officials explained that the paper in question was 'good paper' but that the Controller had not considered it 'good paper for the bank because it represented other Brotherhood investments.'" (Emphasis ours.)

The "trade union capitalists" who were in charge of the Brotherhood's financial affairs seem to have learned quickly the crooked methods of the banking fraternity. They organized divers subsidiary and auxiliary financial institutions (a list of which we published on this page Saturday) and then proceeded to loan the money of the parent Cleveland institution to these concerns on the bonds issued by them. This is a favorite device of the J. Rufus Wallingford fraternity but for a labor organization it can mean only disaster.

The officials of the Brotherhood not only went in for trade union capitalism but for trade union capitalism which was of so shady a nature that it is barred even by the very elastic ethical code of the capitalists themselves.

The membership of the Brotherhood, now assessing itself for millions of dollars with which to pay the debts contracted in the name of the union by the advocates of worker-employer co-operation will think twice before they are lured again into similar anti-working class schemes.

The experience of the Brotherhood, a damning indictment of the whole theory of trade union capitalism, can be utilized to great advantage by the left wing in securing repudiation of this whole policy by the labor movement and in turning these "labor capitalist" enterprises into genuine co-operative institutions with control solidly held by the rank and file.

Graphic Is Cleared—DAILY WORKER Is Indicted

The DAILY WORKER has published a poem attacking the capitalist institutions of America, in language which jars the delicate sensibilities of the degenerate bourgeoisie. For this crime the staff of THE DAILY WORKER is held under a Federal Grand Jury indictment subject to fines aggregating \$120,000 and ten years' imprisonment each, or both.

The Graphic, an evening tabloid newspaper, owned by the McFadden Publications, a millionaire concern, and Emile H. Gouvreau, managing editor, have just been cleared of all charges brought against them under Section 1141 of the Penal Code, the same section under which THE DAILY WORKER was prosecuted. The Court of Special Sessions, the same court which sentenced William F. Dunne to thirty days in jail, Bert Miller to seven days, and fined the paper five hundred dollars, declared in the case of the Graphic, "In our opinion, and therefore on all the grounds, the McFadden Publications, Inc., will be acquitted and discharged."

The line here is clearly drawn. The full limit of the law is invoked against THE DAILY WORKER, because it is a working class paper, fighting against the employers, fighting for Sacco and Vanzetti, fighting against war. The utmost clemency and consideration is shown to a capitalist newspaper, which has become notorious for the publication of filth, in connection with the Browning and Thaw cases.

It shows that a workers' paper can expect consideration from a capitalist court only if labor manifests its power in our defense. We must build up a powerful legal defense which requires the expenditure of thousands of dollars. We must fight against the imposition of heavy fines and jail sentences against the comrades on the staff. We must fight against the revocation of mailing privileges. For this fight we need money. Our lawyer estimates that the defense will take not less than \$25,000. It is the duty of every comrade to help us meet this new and more dangerous attack on THE DAILY WORKER by vigorous and immediate support of the Defense Fund.

Kerensky's Host and the Drive on the Soviet Union.

Alexander Kerensky, avowed enemy of the Soviet Union and its workers' and peasants' government, has sailed for Europe. According to the New York Times, Kerensky's host while in New York was Assistant United States District Attorney Simpson.

In view of the present drive against the Soviet Union openly engineered by Great Britain but which American imperialism is furnishing with the sinews of war by making a series of loans to the fascist and semi-fascist nations on the Soviet Union frontier, extended comment is unnecessary.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)
of the French from the Ruhr in return for German support for the policy of isolation of the U.S.S.R. and the opening up of American credit to France.

THE United States saved European capitalism from destruction after the world war. European capitalism is somewhat healthier now than it was at that time, but there is a rotten apple in the capitalist barrel, represented by the precarious condition of British imperialism, chiefly

due to the turbulent condition in her Oriental colonial and semi-dependencies. England is not in a position to bribe France into making the concessions to Germany necessary to draw the latter country into the anti-Soviet bloc, which England is trying to organize. But if the United States, in return for some other considerations, opens her treasury to France, the French government might be willing to withdraw her troops from the Ruhr. Uncle Sam's payment would very likely have to come out of John Bull's pocket.

ANOTHER CARTOON THE GRAND JURY HATES



"Capitalism Steals Mexican Oil"—and hides behind the American flag while doing so. This cartoon appeared in the book of Red Cartoons, published by THE DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. It was laid before the Federal Grand Jury a few days ago, and they brot indictments against THE DAILY WORKER Staff.

The Progressive Movement in the Shoe and Leather Industry

THE progressive movement in the shoe and leather industry in Massachusetts is a young movement, but it has already much to its credit.

After the decline of the Knights of Labor and the Shoe Workers Union gained a foothold in Lynn and vicinity. In 1903-05 the shoe makers of Lynn rebelled against the BSWU. As the result of the "revolt" the BSWU was driven out of Lynn. Out of this fight a new union, the United Shoe Workers of America was born. This union during its existence improved the conditions of the Lynn workers.

Lynn was 95% organized, a 44 hour week and five-day week during the summer months were secured. In 1922-23 a serious attempt was made to amalgamate all existing independent unions into one powerful union, the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America.

Due to the treachery of the leaders in the Shoe Workers Protective Union of Haverhill, Mass., who refused to enter the union, this attempt failed. In 1923-25 the BSWU spent large sums of money to capture Lynn.

In 1925 the BSWU established itself by force in the city of Lynn. What were the methods of the BSWU in gaining control of Lynn? The BSWU knows well that the shoe workers of the country dislike their methods and policies. For two years the BSWU carried on a campaign thru the press and spies in the local.

HOWEVER, this time the BSWU and the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association of Lynn did not reckon with the militancy of the Lynn shoe workers. This "buy and sell" proposition of the BSWU and the shoe manufacturers aroused the fighting spirit of the Lynn shoe workers. A progressive movement to stop the cuts in wages and the lengthening of hours was organized. The joint council of the Lynn shoe workers became the center of the fight. When the bosses, thru the so-called shoe agents, appealed to the union for the reduction of wages, the progressives put forward a counter demand for an increase in wages and in certain cases the shoe workers threatened the manufacturers with strikes. The shoe manufacturers have learned to fear the resistance of the Lynn shoe workers, altho they now had their union, the BSWU.

Seeing that they could not control the Lynn shoe workers, they moved their factories to Boston where they could get 100% protection.

BOSTON is only ten miles from Lynn and the same union. Still it cost the shoe manufacturers to produce shoes 25 to 35% less than in Lynn. It is true that the BSWU constitution has a provision where it says "if any manufacturer has a union contract, and if this firm moves to another city the highest price for labor shall be paid." The Lynn council and the six executive boards went to the general office of the BSWU to eliminate this emigration to escape paying state board prices and conditions. The reply of the general office was, "We have no right to interfere with Boston. That is we have local autonomy." After this remarkable cooperation which the Lynn shoe workers received from their general office, the Lynn progressives realized that the only salvation for the shoe workers of Lynn was to organize the shoe workers of Boston. Consequently a gigantic progressive movement was organized in Boston on the same lines as the one in Lynn. The next move of the Lynn shoe

manufacturers was the introduction of the Golden Rule system and individual contracts (yellow dog contract), selling shares and the like. This golden rule, etc., introduction is a very important phenomenon in the shoe industry. It means that a worker must buy a job for not less than a hundred dollars, and sign a contract that he will agree to everything laid down by the committee of the concern. No strikes, no walkouts, overtime, work on holidays, not even thinking of unionization, and surely no organization—this is the meaning of the golden rule system. Would the management find out that a worker even thinks of joining a union, not only would the worker lose his job but also the money paid in for the shares.

The union makes no attempt to stop this golden rule movement. In fact it helps in certain instances to establish the golden rule system. It is a logical thing for the present reactionary leadership of the BSWU as well as that of the Shoe Workers Protective Union to point to the Golden Rule shop conditions as being worse than the conditions in the union shops. In other words the reactionary officialdom is glad to have such an organization as the Golden Rule system and uses the comparison between it and the union shops to maintain themselves in office.

THE tragedy of the twelve thousand Brockton shoe workers is not only a black spot for the shoe and leather workers, but for the entire labor movement. Four years ago, when the Brockton shoe workers revolted against both oppressors, the bosses and the union policy, when they were met with the strong arm of both enemies, both the shoe manufacturers and the union officialdom united for one purpose to crush down the rebellion. With the aid of the courts and the "coercive" the shoe manufacturers and the officialdom of the BSWU broke the ranks of the Brockton shoe workers. After the defeat the union imposed a fine of twenty-five or more dollars upon each striker. They took away the charters of practically every local and appointed a governing board to supervise the work of the Brockton shoe workers. That means that the Brockton shoe workers were put in local O. Some of the heads of the governing board are members of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce.

It is four years since the strike and the Brockton shoe workers have no say about their working conditions as yet. Boston was the backbone of reaction. The Boston local has a membership of four thousand and until the recent election there were two unlimited dictators in office for the past fourteen years.

FIGHT WATSON-PARKER BILL; BOARD REFUSES TRAINMEN WAGE INCREASE

By CARL HAESSLER.

The doom of the Watson-Parker rail labor act was probably sounded when the arbitration board sitting on the wage case of the 50,000 conductors and trainmen of the western railroads refused to grant any increase in wages. About 25,000 switchmen and yardmen received a 7% per cent raise which was dated back to March 1. Switchmen will now receive a minimum of \$5.07 a day.

The award, made after almost a

month of hearings in Chicago, upset all the hope, both company and union. Every body expected that the 7% per cent raise obtained earlier in the year on the eastern and the southeastern roads would be extended to the western train service workers also. Higher-ups among the officials of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen almost regarded the arbitration proceedings as cut and dried preliminaries to the anticipated increase. Railroad presidents seemed to think the same — President Gorman of

There are reports from the shoe workers of St. Louis and Canada about their conditions, which are similar to ours under the same union. There are about two hundred and ten thousand shoe workers in the country, and two unions in the field, The Shoe Workers Protective Union (independent) and with a membership of about twelve thousand and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union with a membership of about forty to forty-five thousand.

A CONFERENCE of representatives from all over the country was held in Boston on Nov. 26, 1926. This was the first real move to bring an end to the present conditions in the shoe and leather industry. A plan for carrying on constructive work in every shoe city was adopted. After a discussion the conference unanimously adopted a resolution for one mighty union in the shoe and leather industry.

Another important conference was held on June 5th, 1927 in Boston. This conference was a state conference with representatives from each large shoe city. At the conference a lengthy report of the progress made since the last conference, was made. It was pointed out that since the last conference in Nov. 1926 cuts in wages were stopped. The biggest feature was the lively discussion by the delegates, on how to organize the unorganized. The conference went on record in favor of one powerful union in the shoe and leather industry and the amalgamation of both existing shoe unions into one union. The conference instructed the delegates that when they go back they should organize progressive committees to elect progressive slates to the various local offices. Especially was it pointed out that as the history of the shoe industry shows it was the constant secessions from the recognized unions that destroyed the power of the shoe workers. It was the unanimous opinion that the amalgamation of all the existing shoe and leather unions into one powerful shoe and leather union was imperative.

An executive committee of two from each city was elected to carry on the work. It was decided that this committee publish a monthly bulletin, called the "Progressive Shoe and Leather Bulletin of America."

The shoe and leather workers are badly paid and work under the worst conditions. The present leadership in both unions is responsible for these conditions. The shoe workers had enough lessons by being divided into various independent unions. Therefore the policy of the progressives is correct, and will lead the shoe and leather workers to victory.

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

Frank Fay is acting as Master of Ceremonies at the Palace Theatre this week. The bill also includes: Johnny Dooley with Cliff O'Rourke; Vaudeville debut of James Rennie in "The Gob," a new comedy sketch, by John V. A. Weaver, with Peggy Warner, Helen Baxter and Thomas Cuthbert; Joe Fejer's Orchestra and Vivian Hart, prima donna, with Ted Trevor and Dina Harris; Charles Withers and Company in "The O'Pry"; Ted and Al Waldman in "Blue-O-Logy"; Jack Hayes; Sally Marsh and Lucille Hayes and Jim Jam Jens.

Moss' Broadway will have the following players headlining its vaudeville program this week: Frank Sinclair Co.; Weston and James Rennie in "The Gob," a new comedy sketch, by John V. A. Weaver, with Peggy Warner, Helen Baxter and Thomas Cuthbert; Joe Fejer's Orchestra and Vivian Hart, prima donna, with Ted Trevor and Dina Harris; Charles Withers and Company in "The O'Pry"; Ted and Al Waldman in "Blue-O-Logy"; Jack Hayes; Sally Marsh and Lucille Hayes and Jim Jam Jens.

the Rock Island was so quoted in the financial columns of the leading afternoon paper.

"Neutral" Arbitrators.
The refusal to grant what President L. E. Sheppard of the conductors called adequate pay for responsible work was made effective by the so-called neutral arbitrators who rushed to the aid of the railroad nominees on the board. The Brotherhood nominees dissented. These alleged neutral arbitrators are the big joker in the Watson-Parker act, under which the roads and the unions are to name their representatives and to agree on neutral representatives. But if they can't agree the neutrals are packed on the board by the permanent board of mediation and this is nominated by President Coolidge. Thus the fraud of ostensibly "public" representatives on the old rail labor board nominated by the president is succeeded by the fraud of "neutral" representatives also nominated by the president. In either case the unions after a little encouragement at the start get the raw deal thereafter.

The neutrals in the western wage case were two men whose sympathies are naturally with the employing class and against the workers. They were President E. C. Brown of the National Live Stock Exchange of Chicago and President W. M. W. Splawn of the University of Texas, a large employer of labor and a man whose salary and surroundings move him far from the life of the railroad brakeman, getting less than \$5 for an 8-hour day.

Oppose Watson-Parker Bill.
The decision was based partly on the agricultural depression in the northwest, though this runs counter to the principle laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission in rate cases to the effect that the right of a company to charge certain rates does not depend on whether its customers are making or losing money thereby.

Signs of opposition to the Watson-Parker law are increasing. The convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America has demanded its repeal. Vice-president Goff of the Locomotive Firemen is taking cracks at it and now the conductors and trainmen are expected to drop their former advocacy of it. Taken in connection with the demand of President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that railroad employees drop the basic 8-hour day in favor of a flexible day of 8 to 10 hours, all at straight time, it appears that the railroad wolf masquerading these years in sheep's clothing is about to have the hide torn off him.

Worker Electrocuted at Work in Jersey Plant

Ole Hanson, 48, of New Brighton, S. I., a mechanic employed by the United States Gypsum Co., was electrocuted Thursday afternoon when his body came in contact with a live electric wire near a generator at the company's plant.

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- Jay Lovestone

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Greta Garbo.
"The First Auto" plays an important role in "Streets of Sorrow," European film now showing at Moss' Cameo Theatre.

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THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

What is Marxian Interpretation of the American Revolution?

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

Two diametrically opposite answers have been given to this question in our press. One type is represented by an article "Whose Revolution Is It?" by Bert Wolfe (Workers' Monthly, July 1926), several recent book reviews by Jay Lovestone, and a DAILY WORKER article (March, 1926) by Gertrude Brown, "Dictatorship in the American Revolution." None of these may be entirely beyond criticism but they would seem to give at least the correct Marxist-Leninist approach, and point the road along which American Communists have much to do.

The last of these mentioned does fall into a subjective terminology, usually associated with opponents of revolutionary activity. (Speaking of the revolutionary "Committees of Correspondence") "Their rule was tyrannical and despotic in the extreme. Even where the loyalists were in a clear minority they were so roundly defeated, persecuted, and hounded out of the country that they never opened their heads again."

Those who get in the way of a revolutionary committee may complain of their being "tyrannical and despotic," but only interest in the subject is that they be timely and effective.

The Social-Democratic Anti-Revolutionary Trend.

Among the leading exponents of this school are James O'Neal, A. M. Simons, Allan Benson, Irwin St. John Tucker. All belong to the numerous petty-bourgeois muck-raker school.

Coming down to the American Revolution and the causes that led up to it, we find O'Neal saying: "Smuggling became so popular with the merchants and shippers that they lost all sense of gratitude toward Great Britain when France was endeavoring to annex the colonies to Canada" (p. 106) this was at a time when Britain was fighting to capture the French colonies for the purpose of closing them to Yankee products.

There is little cause for gratitude here. As soon as England had finished France as a major colonial power in North America (1763) the real suppression of American commerce and industry began, which quickly led up to the revolution. It was really the colonists who bore the brunt of the war against the French in Canada, not for the sake of England, but because they were fighting for possession of the western lands. Colonial fishermen and farmers captured the great fortress of Louisbourg, only to see Britain give it back in the course of European diplomatic horse-trading. Not gratitude but land and power was involved in these colonial wars.

Borrowing a Wrong Approach.

From such social-democratic and bourgeois reformist writers we can expect no other conclusion. From them much valuable data can be taken, and thus time saved in research, though even here some caution is necessary, since an examination of original sources will undoubtedly bring even more striking material to light than the reformist historian gives.

Where the danger comes in is when our comrades take this material uncritically, without distinguishing between worthless middle-class social-democratic dicta and really valuable source material. We have singled in

the past in this respect because it is very easy to string together a row of such citations. Very recently, in a big "historical" article on George Washington, in our DAILY WORKER of February 22nd, 1927, we find an example.

Comrade Carlson uses citations, clearly expressive of their social-democratic pacifist sources, to tell us in effect that: (1) The revolution was not fundamentally a bourgeois national liberation struggle at all, not a real revolution; (2) that only a small part of the American people were in favor of it and some of these coerced by the prototypes of the Ku Klux Klan; (3) that it was really a "putsch" organized by smugglers who sank so low as to use violence (1) to secure their ends, and (4) that the revolutionary army was a ragged lot that owed its very existence to the British general's love for American independence. In short, there was no revolution and the heritage of what struggle there was goes to the Klan! Let us take up these points one by one.

1. A Revolutionary Revolution.

The revolution was not a real revolution at all but (quoting Simons, again uncritically) "The American phase of an English civil war. It was not so much a conflict between colonies and English government, as it was one aspect of a war between different divisions of the English people on both sides of the Atlantic. It was part of the violent upheaval of society by which the capitalist class overthrew feudalism and came into power." This is not true.

While there was a political struggle between whigs and Tories going on in Britain, the final political overthrow of feudalism had taken place more than a century before, and similar battles had been fought out in Carolina, New York and elsewhere to the complete rout of those who had pipe-dreams of transplanting a feudal society to a new world where there was no open frontier and every colonist had his own rifle. It was the bourgeoisie republic of Cromwell that passed the first of the Navigation Acts against which the colonists fought, and decades of whig ministers had tried to enforce them. The whigs used the American revolt as a club against the Tory administration but very few of them favored the complete independence. Marx suggests that Edmund Burke, one of the most vigorous champions of America, was bribed (Capital, Vol. 1, p. 833). Certainly we know that John Wilkes, the stormy petrel of British radicalism, graciously accepted a "flattering letter and a valuable present" from his admirers, the Boston patriots. (Daily "Radical, Pioneers of the XVIII Century," p. 69.)

Revolutionists or Kluxers?

It was not a popular uprising, "only a small portion of the settlers in the Colonies took an active part in and for the revolution. Large numbers of colonists were forced into the war much against their own desires. Our intrepid 'Fathers' of the revolution knew how to apply pressure and resort to forceful means in order to gain supporters." (Then follows a long citation from the pro-English Fisher: "True History") "Truly the Ku Kluxers and 100 percents of today, with their methods of violence and intimidation, live true to the forms exhibited by

their forefathers of 150 years ago." Such sentiments are either pacifist or counter-revolutionary—or both. The Klan claims this very thing, the revolutionary heritage of 1776, the vigorous measures applied by the merchants, farmers and blacksmiths of those days against the landed aristocrats and royal government cliques. This was not Kluxism, it was revolutionary terror, applied by the revolutionary tribunals of that time. It is our task to popularize the excellent organizational measures of the patriotic "Committees of Correspondence"—organs, at first, of dual government, and then of the sole revolutionary government.

Those Had Smugglers.

3.—Was it really a smuggling putsch? "We need not wonder that smugglers, run and slave traders, were strong for independence from the mother country." John Hancock was known as the Prince of Smugglers and was to stand trial in Boston (he was actually to be transported to England for trial because no American jury would convict an WFK) for smuggling, the very day when the battle of Lexington was fought.

Simons remarks that like all smugglers, Hancock cared little for the forms of law, and trusted to bribery and violence to secure his ends. When his sloop, Liberty, was endeavoring to run the customs he first tried to bribe the officials and, failing, locked up the guard in a cabin and unloaded the sloop under the protection of a gang of thugs secured for the occasion."

Simons remarks! Naturally! Why not? But how can we uncritically accept Simons' interpretation of such an event? Seven paragraphs in this long article are devoted to smuggling, but there is not an inkling of the revolutionary role played by the smuggler of those days. One of the first weapons to which a colonial bourgeoisie resorts in a struggle against an exploiter nation is the boycott—see China. The only way an industrially undeveloped country can make a boycott effective against a nation which controls the seas is by smuggling. The fact that it is profitable to the smuggler makes it none the less a revolutionary weapon, and Hancock was not unjustified in calling his sloop "Liberty." Bourgeois "liberty," of course, liberty to trade where and with whom the rising young American bourgeoisie pleased, but that was one of the things that the revolution was about. These smugglers—and fishing as well as trading boats came under this category, the banks being a smugglers' paradise—gave a good account of themselves in the revolution, they fitted out as privateers manned by a force equal in numbers to the entire revolutionary army, and their depredations on England's coast towns at one time or another fell into British hands. But where the Americans were strong—where every popular revolutionary army is strong—was in ability to survive defeat after defeat and yet, living off the

country, continue the fight. Finally, with the aid of a French army and navy, they forced the British to quit. Washington's regular army was outnumbered, outgeneraled and whipped at Long Island, at White Plains, and in other battles, but with only three regiments he made brilliant mid-winter guerilla raids on Trenton and Princeton. Again, the Mohawk Valley county militia shattered, one at a time, three British armies that were intended to cut the colonies in half by occupying New York from Canada to the sea. Gen. Gates was cut to pieces by Cornwallis in Charleston and Camden, but he was succeeded by the guerilla hands of Sumter, Pickens, Marion and Green, which saved the revolution in the South, as did the epic march of George Rogers Clark in the West. These back-woodsmen applied real partizan tactics, Green wrote, "We fight, get beat, rise and fight again." And in the end they held their foes to the coast towns.

De-bunk, but don't De-revolutionise.

In resentment against the classic bourgeois historians it is to be expected that protesting writers will deal ruthlessly with the pretty strawmen, personifications of all the bourgeois virtues, that have been made out of the very ordinary (and sometime extraordinary) specimens of their time and class—the "Fathers."

This goes by the name of de-bunking history, it is a very necessary process, there is a lot more of it to be done, but in stripping away the halos we should leave the heads. The de-bunking process must not result in the de-revolutionising of actual revolutionists, albeit bourgeois ones. As

Who Won the War?

4.—"The revolutionary army was a ragged lot. . . . Desertions grew at an alarming pace. (Citing Hart on whipping soldiers). . . . It is important to remember that General Howe, who was in command of the British forces, was a most intensely partisan Whig. . . . He was absolutely opposed to any use of force against them; believed them to be in the right and entitled to victory."

Has there ever been a revolutionary army that was not a "ragged lot"? The French army of the Great Revolution, the Russian Red Guard and Red Army—were they models of "What the Young Man Will Wear"? It may be argued that it is no discredit to call them a ragged lot. But is this a sympathetic or even accurate picture to be drawn by a revolutionist of a great revolutionary struggle?

But as to Howe. It is true that he was accused by the British Tories of not trying hard enough to lick the rebels, and as a scapegoat to save British pride against the defeat suffered in the colonies this story is often made use of. The fact remains that Howe was operating in an unknown country without roads, 3,000 miles away from his home base and that he was fighting not against an army but against a hostile population. He did not do so badly. The Americans won not a single pitched battle and every coast town at one time or another fell into British hands. But where the Americans were strong—where every popular revolutionary army is strong—was in ability to survive defeat after defeat and yet, living off the

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WOMEN

The Washington congress will seat delegates from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Panamá, Salvador and Porto Rico. At the fourth congress in Mexico City in 1924, delegates were present from



Iglesias sees the job as an immense one with scores of sharp conflicts with employing interests before success is attained. That it can be attained in good measure is evidenced, he declares, by the success of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

opened an interesting biography of Thomas Paine by Miss Mary Agnes Best. In her conscientious study Miss Best shows what a generous treatment has been meted out to this giant of American Revolution. The man who more than anybody else was responsible for keeping the ragged revolutionary army in high spirits, whose writings were a tremendous spur to the energy of the revolutionary leaders and whose services, by the way, were fully recognized by men like Washington, Jefferson, etc.—this man was prosecuted by American (and English) reactionaries, cursed by the Church ("Christianity") and maligned by professional patriots ("American History")

The place of Morris in the unfalsified American history is known—the dunghheap. The place of Paine been, despite all the maligning, firmly established. But we are sure, neither Herrick nor the Federal Jury will heed this.

They Organize.

In the midst of these conditions a group of brave class-conscious women organized themselves into a body under the name of the Mothers' League of New England. As we see, the name of the league is not a mere indication of its aims and purposes: the union of mothers who sacrificed their lives for their children against the destroyers of the younger generation for selfish aims of the ruling capitalist class. Thousands of women responded to the call of the mothers' league and organized themselves to fight under the mighty slogans of protest and discontent. The mass anti-war demonstrations conducted by the league are still remembered, also the splendid organized assistance to the bakers and shoemakers in their struggle for better conditions.

The order and appreciation of the good work of the Mothers League, because it was fighting for immediate

In spite of the fact that special drives were being made for the Freiheit, the Joint Defense of Furriers and Cloakmakers and many other necessary objects, the splendid sum

Levine Sued For \$500,000.

PARIS, July 3.—Charles A. Levine who flew to Germany with Clarence Chamberlin, is now facing a \$500,000 U. S. Government suit as a result of alleged irregularities involved in his purchase of salvaged war materials from the war department. Levine has stated that the government has offered to settle for \$300,000, adding that he is making counter-claims for an even higher sum.

Prague Accepts. One of the first among the organizations invited to accept the invitation is the Czechoslovakian Cooperative Society in Prague, since a decision to this effect was already made at last year's congress in Pilsen. The society is sending a delegation of 24 persons to the congress, including representatives of leading organs and of certain big organizations. Apart from a few Communists, most of the delegates are social-democrats. The delegation will arrive in Moscow in the first half of May and will remain four weeks in the Soviet Union. The delegation will take part in the congress sessions which have taken place up till now and at many meetings held by individual consumers' cooperatives.